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=> d his

       (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:55:18 ON 02 MAY 2007)

       FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:55:33 ON 02 MAY 2007
L1            47 S N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE
L2             0 S L1 AND ANTIDOTE


       FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:56:41 ON 02 MAY 2007
L3          2819 S N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE
L4             0 S L3 AND ANTIDOTE
L5             4 S L3 AND POISONING
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    NEWS 2   JAN 08   CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
    NEWS 3   JAN 16   CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
    NEWS 4   JAN 16   IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
    NEWS 5   JAN 16   WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
    NEWS 6   JAN 22   CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
    NEWS 7   JAN 22   CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
    NEWS 8   JAN 29   PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
    NEWS 9   JAN 29   CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                        multiple databases
    NEWS 10   FEB 15   PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
    NEWS 11   FEB 15   RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
    NEWS 12   FEB 23   KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
    NEWS 13   FEB 26   MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
    NEWS 14   FEB 26   EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
    NEWS 15   FEB 26   TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
    NEWS 16   FEB 26   IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
    NEWS 17   FEB 26   CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
                        to 300,000 in multiple databases
    NEWS 18   MAR 15   WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
    NEWS 19   MAR 16   CASREACT coverage extended
    NEWS 20   MAR 20   MARPAT now updated daily
    NEWS 21   MAR 22   LWPI reloaded
    NEWS 22   MAR 30   RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
    NEWS 23   APR 02   JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
    NEWS 24   APR 30   GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
    NEWS 25   APR 30   CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
    NEWS 26   APR 30   CA/CAplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
    NEWS 27   APR 30   INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
    NEWS 28   MAY 01   New CAS web site launched

    NEWS EXPRESS   NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
                   MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
                   AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                               SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY        SESSION
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    1 MAY 2007   HIGHEST RN 934050-43-8

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=> N-acetyl-D-glucosamine
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"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s N-acetyl-D-glucosamine
        8000668 N
        1544347 ACETYL
        8763931 D
           5961 GLUCOSAMINE
L1           47 N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE
                (N(W)ACETYL(W)D(W)GLUCOSAMINE)

=> S l1 and antidote
             49 ANTIDOTE
L2            0 L1 AND ANTIDOTE

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                               SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  25.65        25.86

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2007   (20070501/ED)

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=> s N-acetyl-D-glucosamine
        3033246 N
         159797 ACETYL
        2440797 D
          21909 GLUCOSAMINE
L3   2819 N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE
                (N(W)ACETYL(W)D(W)GLUCOSAMINE)

=> s l3 and antidote
           4818 ANTIDOTE
L4   0 L3 AND ANTIDOTE

=> s l3 and poisoning
          63743 POISONING
L5   4 L3 AND POISONING

=> d l5 ed ibib abs 1-4

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 4   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN: 08 Nov 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1187354   CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:81855
TITLE: Binding of porcine ficolin-α to
                         lipopolysaccharides from Gram-negative bacteria and
                         lipoteichoic acids from Gram-positive bacteria
AUTHOR(S):   Nahid, Abu M.; Sugii, Shunji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Veterinary Microbiology, Graduate School
                         of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, Osaka
                         Prefecture University, 1-1 Gakuen-cho, Sakai, Osaka,
                         599-8531, Japan
SOURCE: Developmental & Comparative Immunology (2005), Volume
                         Date 2006, 30(3), 335-343
                         CODEN: DCIMDQ; ISSN: 0145-305X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB   Protein(s) reactive with N-acetyl-D-
      glucosamine (GlcNAc) was isolated from porcine nonimmune serum.
      The mol. weight of the purified protein was found to be mainly 40 kDa on
      SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. The N-terminal 10 amino acid sequence
      of the purified protein were found to be identical to that of porcine
      ficolin-α reported previously. In ELISA, the purified protein was
      found to react with lipopolysaccharides (LPS) from different Gram-neg.
      bacteria such as Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium, Salmonella

enteritidis, Salmonella abortus equi, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Shigella flexneri, and Serratia marcescens and with lipoteichoic acid (LTA) from Gram-pos. bacteria such as Streptococcus sanguis, Bacillus subtilis, Streptococcus pyogenes, and Staphylococcus aureus. The purified protein also reacted with E. coli O26 isolated from food poisoning and bovine feces and heat-treated Gram-pos. bacteria such as S. aureus, B. cereus, B. subtilis, Enterococcus faecium, and Corynebacterium bovis. On the other hand, porcine IgG isolated from nonimmune serum showed different reactivity with these LPS, LTA, and heat-treated bacterial cells. From the present findings, purified porcine serum protein reactive with GlcNAc is concluded to be ficolin-α playing an important role(s) in innate immunity against microbial infection with Gram-pos. and -neg. bacteria.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 4   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN: 13 May 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:409223 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:441891
TITLE: Method and compositions for the treatment and
                           prevention of pain and inflammation with
                           cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors and polyunsaturated fatty
                           acids
INVENTOR(S):   Pulaski, Steven P.; Kundel, Susan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):   Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 61 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                           Ser. No. 215,539.
                           CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005101563	A1	20050512	US 2004-783160	20040219
US 2003114416	A1	20030619	US 2002-215539	20020809
CN 1575182	A	20050202	CN 2002-820121	20020813
ZA 2004001163	A	20050622	ZA 2004-1163	20040212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:   US 2001-312211P   P 20010814
                                             US 2002-215539   A2 20020809

AB   A method of preventing or treating pain or inflammation in a subject is
       provided by administering to the subject a Cox-2 inhibitor and a
       polyunsatd. fatty acid, or a prodrug thereof, wherein the amount of a Cox-2
       inhibitor and polyunsatd. fatty acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt
       or prodrug thereof together constitute a pain or inflammation suppressing
       treatment or prevention effective amount Glucosamine and/or chondroitin can
       optionally be present. Therapeutic compns. that contain the combination
       of Cox-2 inhibitor and polyunsatd. fatty acid and, optionally, the
       glucosamine and/or chondroitin, are disclosed, as are pharmaceutical
       compns.

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 4   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN: 10 Aug 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:640686 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:313194
TITLE: Glycopeptide Derived from Hen Egg Ovomucin Has the
                           Ability To Bind Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli
                           O157:H7
AUTHOR(S):   Kobayashi, Kazuo; Hattori, Makoto; Hara-Kudo, Yukiko;
                           Okubo, Tsutomu; Yamamoto, Shigeki; Takita, Toshichika;
                           Sugita-Konishi, Yoshiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Divisions of Microbiology and Biomedical Food
                           Research, National Institute of Health Sciences,

SOURCE:
PUBLISHER:
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB   Ovomucin glycopeptide (OGP) was prepared by size exclusion chromatog. after
      Pronase digestion of hen egg ovomucin, and the binding of OGP to foodborne
      pathogens (Bacillus cereus, Clostridium perfringens, Escherichia coli
      O157:H7, Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella
      typhimurium, and Staphylococcus aureus) was investigated. Binding assays
      with biotinylated bacteria as probes in microtiter plates showed that OGP
      bound to only E. coli O157:H7 among these foodborne pathogens. Periodate
      treatment markedly reduced the binding ability, indicating that E. coli
      O157:H7 bound to carbohydrate moieties of OGP. Lectin blot anal. with
      Maackia amurensis (MAA) and Sambucus nigra (SNA), which are specific for
      oligosaccharides containing sialic acid, revealed their binding sites in OGP
      were similar to the E. Coli O157:H7 binding sites that were probed with
      biotinylated E. Coli O157:H7 after Western blotting of OGP. Sialydase
      treatment of OGP abolished its ability to bind E. Coli O157:H7,
      demonstrating that sialic acid played an important role in the binding.
      These results suggest that OGP has E. coli O157:H7-specific binding sites
      that consist of sialic acid. On the basis of these properties, OGP has
      the potential to be an ingredient with a protective effect against E. coli
      O157:H7 infection and to be a novel probe for the detection of E. coli
      O157:H7 in the food hygiene field.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25   THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                               RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 4   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN: 31 Dec 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1014208 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:35172
TITLE: Structural analysis by X-ray crystallography and
                        calorimetry of a haemagglutinin component (HA1) of the
                        progenitor toxin from Clostridium botulinum
AUTHOR(S):   Inoue, Kaoru; Sobhany, Mack; Transue, Thomas R.;
                        Oguma, Keiji; Pedersen, Lars C.; Negishi, Masahiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacogenetic Section Laboratory of Reproductive and
                        Developmental Toxicology, National Institutes of
                        Health, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA
SOURCE:
PUBLISHER:
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB   Botulism food poisoning is caused primarily by ingestion of the
      Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin (BoNT). The 1300 amino acid BoNT forms a
      progenitor toxin (PTX) that, when associated with a number of other proteins,
      increases its oral toxicity by protecting it from the low pH of the
      stomach and from intestinal proteases. One of these associated proteins,
      HA1, has also been suggested to be involved with internalization of the
      toxin into the bloodstream by binding to oligosaccharides lining the
      intestine. Here is reported the crystal structure of HA1 from type C
      Clostridium botulinum at a resolution of 1.7 Å. The protein consists of
      two β-trefoil domains and bears structural similarities to the lectin
      B-chain from the deadly plant toxin ricin. Based on structural comparison
      to the ricin B-chain lactose-binding sites, residues of type A HA1 were
      selected and mutated. The D263A and N285A mutants lost the ability to
      bind carbohydrates containing galactose moieties, implicating these residues
      in carbohydrate binding.
REFERENCE COUNT: 36   THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS